

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, **AGENTS** for the above Company, are pleased to **ACCEPT RISKS** against **FIRE** at **Current Rates**.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 16, 1887. **1340**

FIRE INSURANCE.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN RATES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY now accepts **Gonowas**, and other **FIRE-CLASS RISKS** at **1/2 per annum**. The total accumulated funds of the Company exceed **£6,000,000 sterling**.

Apply to
MELOHRS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 22, 1889. **1319**

Shipping.

Steamers.

COMPANY, LIMITED

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at Through rates for OREDOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-
CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Kutsang
Captain YOUNG, will be
despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 27th Instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 24, 1889. 1238

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
The Co.'s Steamship
Chingtu
WILLIAMS, Commander,
will be despatched as
above on **SATURDAY, the 26th June, at
4 p.m.**
The attention of Passengers is directed to
the Superior Accommodation offered by
this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabin
are situated forward of the Engine
Second-class Passengers are berthed in the
Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures
the supply of Fresh Provision during the
entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is
carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 25, 1889. 124

STEAM TO STRAITS & BOMBAY.

(Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient
inducement offers.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.
Steamship
Kanchagur
will leave for the above
places on MONDAY, 1st June, at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, June 25, 1889. 124

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, YTA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

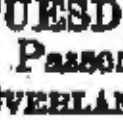
The P. & O. S. N. Co.
Steamship
Anconia
will leave for the above
places on or about THURSDAY, 2nd June,
at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Office,
Hongkong, June 20, 1889. 121

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steaming
Office,
Captain Ezzana, will
be despatched as above

TUESDAY, the 2nd July.
Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed
OVERLAND, can, on application to the Under-
signed, have their Tickets endorsed for
transit at Algiers in exchange for Company
Tickets to MARSEILLES (by Marseilles
Company's express boats), and thence to
PARIS or LONDON. Algiers is 28 hours
steam from Marseilles, and thence to Lon-
don complete about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 21, 1889. 121

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
The Co.'s Steamship
Waimoa,
Huguenot, Commanded
will have quick despatch
as above.

The attention of Passengers is directed
to the Superior Accommodation offered by
this Steamship, which is situated amidships
upon the upper Deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 12, 1880. 113

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/3 L.L.L. American Ship
Southern Cross,
Capt. BAILEY, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 15, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 3/3 L.I.L. American Ship
Tatum.
C. H. ALLYN, Master, will leave
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 27, 1880.

His Lordship—Of course I am not sitting here as a tax collector.

Mr. Pitman—No, my Lord; with regard to the Zephyr it is a matter in which the Steamboat Co. were concerned. With regard to the power of attorney on behalf of Wong Tsai, that is a matter in which the Chinese Government are concerned. I want to show that hundreds, I may say thousands of dollars have been paid to the plaintiffs in regard to this matter.

Mr. Deacon—Even if there were millions it has nothing to do with this present matter.

His Lordship—Not unless they show that your charges are excessive.

Mr. Deacon—That is a question of fact.

Mr. Pitman—The witness was the first bill he found in connection with the iron works.

The witness—The first bill regarding the Hongkong and Canton Free Works refers to the purchase of the Yooking Foundry, dated 29th October 1885, and amounts to £25. It has been paid.

His Lordship—Did not see the point of this evidence.

Mr. Deacon—Mr. Pitman himself was the company for the purchase of the property. With regard to the bill of £37.10, it is for an assignment I drew upon Mr. Pitman's instructions to me personally, for the purpose of raising a loan of \$1,935 on a bill of sale of these works. Mr. Pitman had previously been purchased from the other two partners. As a well known, the purchaser always pays the costs of assignment; which in this case consists of £25 for the fee and £12 of expenses.

Mr. Pitman—You charged Blackhead's expenses.

Mr. Deacon—I beg your pardon, we did nothing of the kind.

His Lordship said if Mr. Pitman was going to show that any of these bills for which he was being sued had already been paid, he would have to show that he was going through these bills simply to show that he had paid certain sums of money to the plaintiffs he could not be allowed.

Mr. Pitman—Well, my Lord, I should like to ask the witness if he has any account against J. H. Smith of Messrs Blackhead and Co. at the Canton Ironworks?

Mr. Deacon—Well, ask him.

The witness—Yes, one dated 9th June 1886. It is made out for having an inventory made of the machinery in the Canton Ironworks.

Mr. Deacon—The bill is \$107.4.

William Wotton was next examined. He said—"I am one of the plaintiffs. I have had a great many conversations with defendant in connection with the accounts sued for. About the end of 1871 Mr. Pitman spoke to him about the bills, and he said he should settle them up by and by; and as recently as January 1888 he said he should be able to settle the bills soon. Defendant has never objected to the amounts of the accounts, but he once wrote saying that as he had given so much work we ought to do something for him. I personally took instructions from defendant with reference to the brick-works and saw him with reference to the matter a great many times.

By Mr. Pitman—I can't recall to my recollection as to when I met you in the end of 1887. I think you say you were having a settlement with the Chinese Government, and as soon as that was done you would settle with us. I don't remember writing you a private letter in January 1888.

I recognise the letter handed to me as mine.

Mr. Pitman—I will read the letter—"My dear Pitman—I have written you an official letter."

Mr. Wotton—You understand that is a private letter?

Mr. Pitman—Well, it is not marked private.

Mr. Wotton—But it is not private?

Mr. Pitman—Resuming—"so that you may show it to your Chinese friends in case you can't bring them to a settlement, which I only did so as to bring about more for your own sake than my firm's. I think they have acted very badly towards you in every way, considering the hard and responsible work you did for them."

Mr. Wotton—You need not read the private part of it.

Mr. Pitman—No, I want to put that letter in to show that he wrote the other letter with the account that I might show it to the Chinese Government.

To the witness—Do you recollect a letter I sent you after that?

Mr. Wotton—No. Was it to the firm?

Mr. Pitman—No, to Mr. Wotton.

Mr. Wotton—That is not to the firm.

Mr. Pitman—Well, I shall read it.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wotton)—Can you produce that letter?

Mr. Wotton—No.

His Lordship—This is a prepossession, my Lord.

Mr. Pitman was proceeding to read the letter when—

His Lordship remarked that it apparently had nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Pitman said it showed that the claims had never been pressed against him till now.

Mr. Wotton—With respect to that letter, as it does not appear in the case at all, I presume it will not be published, because from the mere statements in it, it is totally wrong, and is simply the outcome of the imagination and very fertile brain of Mr. Pitman.

Mr. Pitman—Here is another letter I sent him. I may mention that I knew Mr. William Wotton before Mr. Deacon joined him. I have known the firm for many years, but I have had all my transactions with Mr. Wotton.

Mr. Wotton—Not all.

Mr. Pitman—Well, very nearly all. Everything with regard to the loan to the Chinese Government and with regard to Wong Tsai was arranged with you yet.

Mr. Wotton—You will understand that I don't deny for a moment that he has been the means of introducing business to our firm, but that has nothing to do with the present case. If Mr. Pitman gave instructions for work to be done the only question is—Is he liable or not, and has he paid or not?

Mr. Pitman—Do you recollect the matter with regard to Wong Tsai?

Mr. Wotton—Show me the bill that has reference to it.

Mr. Pitman—It has reference to a power of attorney.

Mr. Wotton—What about it?

Mr. Pitman—You know him.

Mr. Wotton—Yes, and that he was a Commissioner from the Chinese Government and was acting in conjunction with himself in various Government matters.

Mr. Pitman—You draw up that power of attorney in connection with the Imperial Government Loan of 1885.

Mr. Wotton—You rendered an account to the Chartered Bank for work done in connection with that loan?

Mr. Pitman—No, I believe they paid the whole of the bill.

Mr. Pitman—Why didn't you send this bill to the Chartered Bank?

Mr. Wotton—Because Mr. Whitehead would have looked at me.

Mr. Pitman—Mr. Whitehead would have done nothing of the kind.

Mr. Wotton—Well, getting him to pay it, you think so. I believe I have written to

you about getting the Mandarins to give us a rendition business. The witness here addressing the Court said—I may mention that this is the first time I have got any indication that Mr. Pitman intended to take the course he has taken. I think it has been said over and over again that this defendant is a legal one, but not one that is creditable to any gentleman. If the work was not done we don't want money for it. We only want a fair acknowledgment that it was done, or proof that it was not done.

Mr. Pitman having resumed his cross-examination,

Mr. Wotton said—I can't call to my recollection whether Mr. Wotton protested against the retention of the \$38.

We hold a share of yours in the Steamboat Company.

Mr. Pitman—Have you denied that up till recently?

Mr. Wotton—Have I? If I did it was a mistake because the scrip has been found.

His Lordship—What has this got to do with the case?

Mr. Pitman—They held it as a lien against this suit. [To the witness.] Have I not applied to you over and over again for it?

Mr. Wotton—I don't think you have.

Mr. Pitman—Why do you charge me for this Zephyr business? Was it not for the benefit of the Steamboat Company?

Mr. Wotton—That is not the question. The question is did you give us instructions?

Mr. Pitman—Have I not repeatedly told you that these accounts involved matters in which the Chinese authorities were interested, and that we were settled with them?

Mr. Wotton—You told me that the Chinese Government were interested and when they paid you you would pay us. That was a most distinct promise to settle these bills. I did not want to press you as I knew you were hard up, but I never gave you to understand that payment was not expected.

Thomas Arnold, Secretary of the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., produced a covenant entered into between the Company and the defendant, with reference to the sale of the Zephyr. The witness stated that the covenant was part of the bargain and the steamer would not have been sold without such a condition.

John Pitman, the defendant, then went into the witness stand and said, with reference to the statement: With regard to this case I have only got to deny that I ever recognised these bills as due by myself, as altogether due by myself. I maintain in my correspondence throughout, that the Chinese authorities were interested in these bills, and that when I settled with them I should make a settlement was made with Messrs Wotton and Deacon. They have not settled with us. I undertook various Chinese matters of business for the firm, from which I have never benefited in any degree. I have, I think, already said that they solicited me to obtain business for them in my capacity, and I have obtained business, and profitable business for them. They certainly said that any personal matter I could get done should be done and they would put it in the Government retainer. Mr. Wotton, on behalf of the firm, said any private business of my own the firm would do considering the business I brought them and the large annual retainer they obtained.

His Lordship—Do you mean that they would do it for nothing?

Mr. Pitman—Yes, my Lord, it would go under the annual retainer. And in virtue of that I concluded they would never press for this. Mr. Wotton has always shown a willingness to leave the settlement of the matter till I had settled with the Chinese authorities.

His Lordship—Did you ever give any verbal promise to Mr. Wotton?

Mr. Pitman—No, my Lord.

By Mr. Deacon—In 1884, in his own office, Mr. Pitman told me that Messrs Evans and Company were settling redemption cases and a lot of other Chinese business, and he hoped I would exert myself in his behalf.

Mr. Deacon—He told you then any business of your own would not be charged for because of the business you were doing for him?

Mr. Pitman—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Deacon—I did a good deal of your business myself, a you are aware?

Mr. Pitman—Only trifling business.

Mr. Deacon after mentioning various items of business performed on behalf of the defendant, said—Now Mr. Wotton, did you ever mention to me or Mr. Wotton or anybody in the firm the arrangement you say was made between Mr. Wotton and yourself?

Mr. Pitman—Certainly not. I did not think it necessary. You and every one in the firm knew that I was bringing business there.

Mr. Deacon—Did the fact of being done for nothing include paying money out of pocket?—Certainly, trifling amounts of that kind. I have paid money out of pocket on behalf of the firm.

Mr. Wotton, recalled, said in reply to Mr. Deacon—"It is now true that I agreed to do work for Mr. Pitman for nothing in consideration of work he did for the firm. There is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I think Mr. Pitman must be labouring under some mistake.

By Mr. Deacon—I don't think I have ever received any letter from you in which you referred to an understanding between us. I will swear that I have not to the best of my knowledge, certainly not letters addressed to the firm. I don't think I have seen any such letter addressed to myself.

Mr. Pitman said his correspondence with the firm had always been through Mr. Wotton.

Mr. Deacon, in summing up, submitted that he had proved by the books of the firm that Mr. Pitman was personally indebted to them, and as he had personal promises debared him from taking advantage of the statutory limitation, he (Mr. Deacon) thought he was justified in asking for judgment for the sum claimed.

His Lordship said he would give his decision on Friday.

An action for \$1,000 by Mr. Pitman against Messrs Wotton and Deacon is on the Summary Court list for Friday.

THE FOCHOW TEA TRADE.

The Fochow tea of 15th week says:—At the close of the last week, tea at Fochow was still dropping freely, with heavy rain, and all else in the way of amusement that tends to make time pass pleasantly. In the midst of so much play and so little work—for in the absence of business, the tea hours were out very early—it was difficult to realize that we were living in one of the great tea ports of China. Mid-June and nothing doing! This abnormal state of affairs arose out of the Chinese withholding the masters of the new season's tea pending the settlement of the Trade Regulations, then, undergoing the annual revision. The meetings of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Kang Yih Tong were frequent and often prolonged, but all efforts to come to terms failed. And so day after day slipped away. The points at issue do not appear to have been

of any very great importance to the trade in general, but such as they were, they have led to a delay in the commencement of business, which seems likely to affect, in a marked manner, the fortunes of the whole of the season. At length all has been arranged. On the 15th instant the Regulations were sent round for the signature of the foreign merchants; and on Monday, the 17th instant, matters began to make their appearance. Scarcely a week, cricket matches and tennis tournaments were promptly set aside for the hardest work testators at this port have ever had to encounter. On former occasions of late seasons, matters were almost as soon as the tea arrived from the country, had been in the hands of the merchants, and were consequently spread over two or three weeks, instead of many days, as was the case this week. It is satisfactory to know that a late opening of the market will in no way be detrimental to the interests of the shippers. On the contrary, it would seem, in the result, far more likely to turn to their benefit. But all depends upon themselves. It would be a dire misfortune if the chance which has constituted buyers masters of the situation should be thrown away. Any show of impatience would change the relative positions; foreigners would again be placing themselves in the hands of the natives. Looking at the overstocked state of the market, the London and Australian markets, it would be no merchant's brain to foresee that the later the tea arrive at their destination the better the prospects for them. The crop does not show that improvement in quality which places us in the position of the previous season, and the tea is therefore there is no other course open to the merchants of this port than to lay down their tea at such a price as will enable them to maintain the hold they still possess on London buyers. Unless prices are determined kept down, however, by foreign merchants, and present appearances indicate that Teamen must lose their money heavily. If such prove to be the case, doubtless the usual percentage of Teamen will leave this port of tears by means of opium, or by the way of the long bridge.

The natives cannot say they have been kept in the dark as to the deplorable state of the market. The shippers have been constantly advised by foreign merchants of the absolute necessity for low prices and better made tea, as the only chance to revive the trade for the mutual benefit of native and foreign merchants, but alas these salutary and well-meant advices have been wholly disregarded, and the tea are said to have cost dearer this season and the crop is much mixed with the remains of last season's stock.

THE SANGHAN CONFERENCE.

Washington, 11th June.—The United States Government has objected to certain decisions arrived at by the Sangoan Conference.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR TO LONDON.

London, 12th June.—The Times and Standard express much gratification at the forthcoming visit of Prince Albert Victor to India and dwell upon the advantage His Royal Highness will derive from the experience gained on this tour.

MEMORIAL TO FATHER DAMIAN.

A powerful committee has been formed with the object of raising a memorial to the Pope in connection with the late Father Damian. The movement will include complete enquiry into the leprosy question in India.

ROMANIA AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

Bucharest, 12th June.—The Rumanian Chamber of Deputies have voted the gold standard.

CRIPPLED DISTRESS.

Constantinople, 12th June.—Disturbances have lately taken place in Greece, but they have been confined to a few localities. The Porte has, however, appointed an important commission to proceed thither and enquire into the matter.

LAZARIBAR.

Bombay, 12th June.—According to a Zambiar correspondent a contemporary says:—On the Queen's Birthday all the British Ladies aerobically presented an address to the Queen, who in reply graciously forwarded a total abolition of the slave trade at an early date and expressed his opinion that such a step would be conducive not only to the advantage of merchants, but to the people of the entire country.

HEAVY WEATHER IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

THE CANAL BOAT "RESCUED" BY THE "AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN" LLOYD'S STEAMER "FRODOLO," WHICH LEFT ON Wednesday for Trieste, put back with the body of the Captain who had been killed, and with the Chief Mate seriously injured. The weather after putting on a gloomy face, and the sea was so rough that it was necessary to return. The weather clearing, it was decided to make for Aden, and shortly after they shipped heavy seas, washing the Captain and two officers off the bridge. The Captain had three ribs broken and other internal injuries and died next day. The Mate is in hospital. The British India steamer "Kargalla" had one passenger injured; and the same company's steamer "Hendana" had some cases of ill burst which injured the passengers' baggage and cargo.

NEWS BY THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.S. Co.'s steamer "Batavia" arrived last night with the Canadian Mail of 31st May. We take the following telegrams from our exchanges:—

THE PARLIAMENT COMMISSION.

London, May 25.—The Parliamt Commission will adjourn on Friday next, and will not re-assemble until June 15th, when Thomas Gordon and John O'Connor, Nationalist members of Parliament, now serving terms of imprisonment under the Crimes Act, will be permitted to come to London to testify in the case. Both of the Parliamt. counsel, produced some of the books of the National League, which have been in the possession of Mrs. Maloney, of Dublin. The Times, he says, could have procured the books before, if it had subpoenaed Mrs. Maloney.

London, May 25.—Maurice Healy, M.P.

for Cork, was placed in the witness box at a sitting of the Parliamt Commission. He had received the National League of Cork had received application from various branches of the League for a list of names of members and members of the League in answer to an interrogation. Healy held this position as legitimate.

Joseph Egan, M.P. for West Carlow, deposed that he was expelled from the Supreme Council of the Fenians, because he advocated constitutional methods. He afterwards joined the League. His speech in 1886, in which he referred to Kierulff having initiated in Ireland, had been misread. He really only intended it as a warning that the disquiet of the people might result in the use of dynamite. He subsequently advised the people to see to it that the land was of no value to landgrabbers.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover, he believed the League should defend prisoners when charged with crimes which they were charged with from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the League's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

Mr. Egan deposed that he was not a member of the League to recommend the shooting of landlords; it would defend parties charged with shooting them or their agents. He said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG
LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman,
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman,
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.,
J. S. MOSES, Esq.,
C. E. MOORE, Esq.,
C. E. MOORE, Esq.,
LEE SING, Esq.,
POON FONG, Esq.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE,
ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;
PROPERTIES
PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estate managed, and all kinds of Agency
and Commission Business relating
to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the
Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road
Central.

A SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. 844

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGERS' CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RIGBY'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES,
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware,
Chronometer & Co.'s Standard Pattern Wares,
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.

DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London
Patterns, at very moderate prices. 742

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR
CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would
materially aid the SUNDAY of the
COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes),
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the
Student's Reading Room and Library.
Address to

JAMES CANTLEY,
Hon. Sec. to the College.
Hongkong, August 7, 1898. 1317

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(FORMERLY ASSISTANT APRENTICE AND LATER
ASSISTANT TO DR. ROBERTS.)

At the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-
cupied by Dr. Roberts,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Sole Address

2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1895. 68

PUBLICATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

CHINA REVIEW—published once in
Two Months.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every
Weekly Mail.

CHINA MAIL—Every Day.

Orders for Printing and Book-binding
promptly executed at MODERATE CHARGES.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,
2, Wyndham Street (behind the Club.)

NOW READY.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES,
Reprinted from 'The China Mail'.
With an APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE of this PAPER.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's,
And Mr. W. BARNES's.

Price.....50 Cents.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can
be taken readily and for a long time.

AT A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
ASTHMA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS,
AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL
WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN &
ADULTS it is unequalled in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in
GOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Agents for China and Hongkong:
Messrs. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).
Hongkong, December 17, 1898. 2131

Notices to Consignees.

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenora*, having ar-
rived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
29th instant will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are requested to present all
Claims for damages and/or shortages not
later than the 6th July, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 22, 1899. 1215

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. CHAZEE, FROM GLASGOW,
LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong Wharf and Godown Co., at Kowloon,
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
4 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 1st Proximo will be
subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 1st Proximo, or they will not be re-
cognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 24, 1899. 1226

To Let.

TO LET.

Possession from the 15th July, 1899.

THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 2,
Blue Buildings.

Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1899. 1148

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 64, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL.

Possession from 1st April next.

Apply to
LAI HING & Co.,
No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, March 25, 1899. 570

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS in a House on the CANAL
ROAD LEVEL, in a highly respectable
locality. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Immediate Possession.

Apply to
A. B. C.,
China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 30, 1899. 602

TO LET.

ROOMS in GOLDEN CHAMBERS,
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1899. 632

TO LET.

From 1st July Next.

WESTBOURNE VILLAS, NORTH,
Water and Gas laid on, Garden and
Tennis-court.

Apply to
O. BACHRAEL.
Hongkong, June 3, 1899. 1074

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS. Rent
\$90 and taxes.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, May 21, 1899. 147

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

ABDOL, American ship, Captain J. H.
Frost, - Russell & Co.

ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, Captain
J. W. Dunham, - Order.

C. C. CHOPMAN, American ship, Capt. A.
J. Hickson, - Russell & Co.

CONQUESTOR, American ship, Captain A.
D. Lott, - Master.

MABEL TAYLOR, British ship, Capt. Chas.
E. Barker, - Melchers & Co.

NARWHAL, British ship, Captain L. D.
Weston, - Adamson, Bell & Co.

ROBERTSON, American barque, Capt.
W. P. Thordike, - Weller & Co.

SABANA, British barque, Captain A. G.
Swenson, - Edward Schellhass & Co.

SPENAWAY, British barquentine, Captain
J. Garrick, - Siemens & Co.

TYTAN, American ship, Capt. O. H. Allen,
- Messrs & Co.

VICTORY, British barque, Captain R.
Martin, - Paxton & Co.

HAL PROGRAMMES
FOR SALE.
18 NEW CHARGES AND PATTERNS.
'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,
2, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong, June 8, 1899. 1112

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID,
MAFRA, GIBRALTAR.

MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE,
VENICE, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

S. B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PEKING,
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

SPECIAL ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
COROMANDEL, Captain REEVES, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
for this for LONDON, via BOMBAY
and SUEZ CANAL, on SATURDAY, 29th
Inst., at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
Parcels and specie (if not at the Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuable for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General
Cargo for London will be conveyed via
Bombay without transhipment arriving one
week later than by the ordinary direct route
via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their
baggage can do so on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers
for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, June 17, 1899. 1181

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

FAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship *Belgia* will be
despatched for San Francisco, via
Kobe and Yokohama, on SUNDAY, the
30th instant, at Daylight.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows—
To San Francisco \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, 350.00
available for 6 months 325.00
To Liverpool 350.00
To London 350.00

To other European ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
marking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance
does not apply to through fares from China
and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
5 p.m. the same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collec-
tor of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1899. 1170

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of
July, 1899, at 4 p.m., the Company's
Steamship *Sachsen*, Capt. v. GOSSE, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and se-
cured in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
10 a.m., Cargo will be received on board
until 1 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 10
a.m. on the 3rd July, 1899. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.) Consignees and
Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1899. 1112

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE
UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship *BATAVIA*,
2,653 Tons Register, WILLIAMSON,
Commander, will be despatched for VAN-
COUVER, B.C., and KUBE and YOKO-
HAMA, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at
Noon.

To be followed by the Steamship *PORT
AUGUSTA*, on the 15th July, and S.S.
PAULINA, on the 1st August.

Connection will be made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast
Ports, by the regular Steamers of the
Pacific Coast Steamship Company and
other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows—
To Vancouver or Victoria, Mex. \$188.00.
To all common points in Can-
ada and the United States 230.00
To Liverpool 300.00
To London 305.00

To other European ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service,
and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese
Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points in the United States,
should be sent to the Company's Office,
addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District
Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office
and should be marked to address in full,
and the same will be received by us until
5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 20, 1899. 1200

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF
PEKING* will be despatched for
San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUES-
DAY, the 4th July, at 1 p.m., taking
Passengers and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havre, to London, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows—
To San Francisco \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, 350.00
available for 6 months 325.00
To Liverpool 350.00
To London 350.00

To other European ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
marking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance
does not apply to through fares from China
and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
5 p.m. the same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collec-
tor of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
or Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 22, 1899. 1201

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
LONDON, HAYRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th of July,
1899, at Noon, the Company's S.S.
MELBOURNE, Commandant VAYON,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and se-
cured in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
4 p.m., Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 3rd July, 1899. (Parcels are not to
be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.) Consignees and
Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 24, 1899. 1204

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the section.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2